THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1831. NO. 50.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

GIDINGS, BALDWIN & CO.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
CLEAVELAND, OHIO;

PROPRIETORS of the Ohio, Troy, and Erie Daily Line of Canal Boats, Ohio Canal—Agents of Troy and Erie Line, New York Canal and Proprietors in a Line of Steam Boats and Vessels on Lake Erie.—*Refer to*
MESSRS. WM. D. HARRIS & Co.
March 25.—3m* *Pittsburgh.*

REMOVAL.

DR. WM. F. IRWIN has removed to the New Brick Building in Liberty street, near the end of Fourth street. March 25.—3m

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.
May 7, 1830.—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabanas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.
April 3, 1829—tf.

STEEL.

100 TONS English and American Blister STEEL, of superior quality, for sale at eastern prices, by
BARNETT, SHORB, & CO.
Feb. 8—3mo. No. 2 foot of Wood street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.
W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle. Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞ The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 15—tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu. Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of
PLAIN, PRESST, and CUT GLASS WARE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞ The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

THE UNITED STATES' SPELLING BOOK,

CRAMER & SPEAR, original proprietors, continue to publish the ONLY GENUINE EDITION, containing 156 pages, at their Bookstore, No. 54 Wood street, who have always on hand an extensive assortment.

Note.—Imperfect editions, called the United States' Spelling Book, have been published lately, containing only 144 pages.
CRAMER & SPEAR.
Pittsburgh, January 21, 1831—3mo.

FOR RENT, the three story brick house, No. 26 Wood street, formerly occupied by the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

ALSO, a three story brick warehouse, and back buildings, now occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market street. Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
January 18—tf.

☞*BOWEN ROLLING MILL AND NAIL FACTORY.*

S. SMITH & CO., successors of R. Bowen, continue the manufacture of BAR IRON and NAILS, at the above establishment—which they will dispose of at the lowest prices.
Pittsburgh, January 25, 1831—tf

☞ The Wheeling Gazette, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Journal, Steubenville Herald, Cincinnati Gazette, New Lisbon Palladium, Canton Repository, Columbus State Journal, Chillicothe Gazette, Zanesville Republican, and the paper at Marietta, Ohio, will insert the above advertisement once a week for two months, and charge the Pittsburgh Gazette. S. S. & Co.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

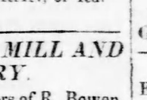
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST.
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

50 BALES prime quality COTTON, (new crop,) for sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.
January 18, 1831—tf



NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in-law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS
AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 51 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.
August 10.—tf.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,
Wilkins township, Allegheny county.
May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.
WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*
May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.
MOSES HAMILTON,
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
June 4, 1830.—1y.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, Cap, Post, Folio Post, } PRINTING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, } WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.
JAMES BROWN & SON.
☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per cent.
Erie,	1	Scioto,	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton,	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville,	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming,	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1¼ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.
GEO. A. COOK.
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.

NOTICE.
H. BLAKE & CO. have discontinued their warehouse in the city. Their friends and customers will in future please to forward their orders for IRON and NAILS, to the Juniata Rolling Mill, through the post office, when they will be strictly attended to. April 5—3t

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening an extensive assortment of Hardware Cutlery &c., to which they would respectfully invite the attention of merchants, mechanics, and others. Also a well selected assortment of New England bench and moulding planes.
April 5.—tf.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5—tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, have removed their Bookstore to No. 51 Market street; where it is their intention to keep constantly on hand a well selected assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature and Science. Their late stock has been considerably increased by the addition of many valuable works; and they trust their establishment will still be deserving of the countenance of their friends and the public.—It is their intention to sell their books at the lowest market prices. They respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring country to their new store.
April 5, 1831—tf

FOR SALE OR RENT, Lot No. 357, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smith field streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The Lot is thirty feet front, and extends back towards Diamond Alley, one hundred and forty feet. Possession can be given on first of April, 1831. Apply to C. DARRAGH,
Dec. 17.—tf No. 49 Fourth street.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.
F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished, at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.
JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

PITTSBURGH
CIRCULATING LIBRARY

THE subscribers, at the suggestion of many of their friends, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that they will, in the course of a short time, open *a Circulating Library, to consist of two thousand volumes!!*

The collection will embrace the most popular works on History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, the Arts and Sciences, Novels, Tales, Romances, Poetry, Miscellaneous, &c. &c. All the new publications of an interesting character, that may from time to time issue from the press, will be received into the library at the earliest period, arrangements having been made to have them sent on with despatch.

From their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, the subscribers feel assured they will be able to present to the citizens of Pittsburgh, a library entitled to their patronage and notice,—having appointed a person, whose duty it will be to send them on every popular work worthy of perusal; and as the expenses attending the purchase and carrying on of such an institution will be great, they call upon a liberal public to support them in the measure.

N. B.—A convenient and central room will be obtained for the purpose.
JOHN I. KAY & Co. *Booksellers.*

TERMS.

Subscribers to pay five dollars for a year; three dollars for six months; two dollars for three months. Subscriptions received at the Bookstores of John I. Kay & Co. Messrs. Holdship & Son, and Johnston & Stockton. Pittsburgh Dec. 24.—tf

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 4—1y

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
August 20, 1830—1y.

SADDLERY.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. corner of Fifth and Wood streets, are now opening an extensive assortment of plated, tinned, and Japaned SADDLERY of every description, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Saddlers. March 11, 1831.—tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AS the season has arrived which renders those articles indispensable, the subscriber has furnished himself with the best materials for manufacturing BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which may be had at his store, 134 Liberty street. He is manufacturing

Gentlemen's *Water Proof Boots*, which he will warrant of superior quality;
Ladies' Prunella Wellington Boots, foxed and plain;
do. Leather and Morocco do. do. do.
Misses' and Children's, of every description;
Men's and Boys' Coarse Boots;
French Edged Dancing Pumps, superior.

☞ The above articles will be warranted of Pittsburgh manufacture, and of the best materials and workmanship. W. CLOSEY.
November 23, 1830—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.
December 15, 1826.—tf.

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.
THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
February 25, 1831.—tf.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

B. DARLINGTON

HAS just received his spring supply of HARDWARE, which comprises a very general assortment, which he offers on accommodating terms, wholesale and retail.

N. B. Always on hand, a complete assortment of Hair Cloth. Feb. 25.—2mo.

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.
H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
February 18, 1831—tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that the White Lead heretofore manufactured by them, and branded "Stevenson, Pittsburgh," will hereafter be branded
AVERY & OGDEN, PITTSBURGH,
Who have an extensive supply on hand, *warranted pure*, and equal to any imported from England, or manufactured in the United States.—The character of their lead is very generally known in the Western country, and no efforts shall be wanting on their part to maintain for it a reputation, which they trust will secure general patronage.
CHAS. AVERY & CO.
March 11—3m.

TO BE LET, A Farm, one mile from the city, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, and Stabling. ALSO, A Garden and Dwelling House adjoining the above. For terms, inquire of Mrs. AGNES IRWIN, on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN,
Liberty, between Third and Fourth streets.
January 28, 1831—tf.

PITTSBURGH
Academic Seminary,

No. 11 ST. CLAIR STREET,

INTENDED for the education of youth, in English, French, Classical, and Mathematical Literature, preparatory for Mercantile, Mechanical, and Professional pursuits.

In this institution, young gentlemen shall be solidly and expeditiously prepared for the Counting House, and University. Gentlemen preparing for the Profession of Law or Medicine, shall have every assistance afforded them, for the speedy attainment of the Greek and Latin languages. The English department is attended to during the customary school hours; the Classical, from 7 to 10 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Mouls is engaged in the French department. Popular lessons on Book Keeping are given daily.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There is in the institution an interesting class of young ladies, who are taught separately. A separate, but convenient Room, communicating with the school, will be open on the 2d Monday of April, for the reception of a limited number, who shall have all the advantages of instruction, without the inconvenience of any intercourse with the other pupils.—Terms made known at the Seminary. M. M'SHARRY, *Principal.*
March 22, 1831.—tf

150 TONS Tennessee and Ohio Pig Metal, of good quality, for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
March 11.—tf

TO LET,

A HOUSE on Penn street, near the corner of Hand street. Inquire of REES R. JONES, Tobacconist.
April 5, 1831—3t.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.—The above Reward will be given for information at the office of the Maysville Eagle, of the exchange or offering to exchange 80 five fr. pieces, so as to lead to the detection of a robbery of $160 in silver, committed in the cabin of the Reindeer, on her way up, on Monday morning, the 21st ultimo, between Cincinnati and Maysville. April 5—3

TO LET, a large and commodious Store Room and Office attached, situate on Market street, between Front and Second streets, at present occupied by P. Mulvany, as a cabinet ware room. Possession given on the first of April. Inquire of ASA WATERS, Liberty street, or at the Book Store of JOHN I. KAY & Co., No 51 Market street.
April 5.—tf.

APPLICATIONS to Doctors HAYS & DENNY, may be made at Doctor Mowry's house, No. 34 in the Diamond. Ap. 1—6t

DR. JAMES A. LOWRIE

TENDERS his professional services to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. Office, No. 45 Third street, next door to the corner of Market street. April 1—3mo

Waters' Manufactures.

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 11.—tf

Tilt Hammered Shovels and Spades.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

DOCTOR CALLAGHAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 80 Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield, second door from the corner of Wood street. ☞One or two pupils for the study of Medicine can be admitted. April 5—3

NEW LAW BOOKS.

PURDON'S DIGEST of the Laws of Pennsylvania, up to the year 1830. Last edition.
PETERS'S CONDENSED REPORTS of Cases of the Supreme Court of the United States, Vol. 3; lately received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, No. 51 Market, near Fourth street. April 5—4t

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO.
April 1, 1831.

AN ELECTION for a President, ten Managers, a Treasurer and Clerk of the company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, at Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, will be held at the toll-house, on Monday, the 2d day of May, to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.
ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.
April 8—3t Treasurer and Clerk.

LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER RAILWAYS.—Just received and for sale by *HGGAN & CO.*, Booksellers, Corner of Front and Market streets, "Report to the Directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, on the comparative merits of Locomotive and Fixed Engines, as a moving power: by James Walker, civil engineer. Observations on the comparative merits of Locomotive and Fixed Engines, as applied to Railways: by Robert Stephenson and Joseph Locke, civil engineers. An Account of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway: by Henry Booth, Treasurer to the Company. In one volume, 8vo. with plates." April 8—2t

NEW WORK ON RAILROADS, &C.—Report to the Directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, on the comparative merits of Locomotive and Fixed Engines as a moving power; by James Walker, Civil Engineer; with observations on the comparative merits of Locomotive and Fixed Engines, as applied to Railways; and an account of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & CO.
Booksellers, No. 51 Market street, near Fourth.
April 8.—2t.

JOHN ALEXANDER

HAS Removed his Wholesale and Retail Cheap Cash Store, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. F. W. Boggs, No. 53 Market street, three doors below Fourth, where he is now receiving a splendid and general assortment of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

purchased at the lowest prices, in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; all of which will be sold low for Cash. ☞Has always on hand a large assortment of MAHOGANY, which will be sold at very reduced prices. J. A.
April 8—3mo.

W. B. M'CLURE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW

OFFICE No. 44 Fourth street, under Lambdin's Museum. April 8—tf

NOTICE.—The Partnership between John Jones and Wm. C. Robinson, under the firm of Jones & Robinson, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 15th of Sept. 1830. April 8—3*

TO BE LET,

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.
April 8, 1331.—tf

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL,
April 7, 1831.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Arsenal for building *Stone Walls*, and for *laying Bricks* at this post, during the present year. Also, for supplying *Stone, Lime*, and from one hundred and fifty, to *three hundred thousand hard burnt Bricks*, and a quantity of *Coping Bricks* of a peculiar form.

Specifications and estimates of the foregoing work will be prepared by the 15th instant, and those who wish to offer for either the work or materials, are requested to call at my office.
R. L. BAKER,
April 8, 1831.—3t. *Major U. S. Army.*

LOG-WOOD AND FUSTIC.

JUST received, from New Orleans, by Steam Boat New Jersey, twenty tons of Campeachy Log-Wood, and five tons of Fustic, of Superior Quality. For sale by CHARLES AVERY & CO., Druggists, Pittsburgh. March 15.—6w

POETRY.

THE BOOK OF NATURE.

BY H. S. ELLENWOOD.

In Nature's book, were truths no more,
These would suffice for me;
But there is still a copious store;
Unbounded is Creation's lore!
I pause, to wonder and adore,
At every thing I see.

What skill appears in ev'ry flower,
Its form, its hues, its smell!
In earthquakes, what tremendous power,
What bounty in the summer shower!
What presence in devotion's hour!
Speak, ye who best can tell!

Can he, who lifts his ardent gaze,
Up to the stars' abode;
Pass heedless on, without amaze?
Can he the sun's meridian blaze
Behold unmov'd, then go his ways,
And doubt there is a God!

The insect's wing—the unfathom'd main;
The smallest blade that grows;
The whirlwind, roaring o'er the plain;
The humblest sparrow's lowliest strain;
All—grand or mean, or vast or vain;
His clear existence shows.

Nor less has Nature's volume taught
On principles within;
Whence came the wondrous *power of thought?*
Was it by chance, from nothing brought?
And will it sink again to nought,
As though it ne'er had been?

O Nature! let thy book sublime
To me be open'd wide;
Thy precepts reach to every clime,
They grasp eternity and time;
Both hoary age, and youthful prime,
May in their truth confide.

Their rise to thee th' affections owe;
By thee the passions move;
Thou bid'st the ties of feeling flow,
The heart to warm—the soul to glow;
And, taught of thee, the joys we know
Of sympathy and love.

All beauty, order, matchless skill,
All moral worth is thine;
The vasts of space thy splendors fill
Bright words above obey thy will;
And as they roll, demonstrate still,
Intelligence divine.

To him who reads with judging eyes,
And studies, as he should,
Philosophy brings large supplies;
His mind improves; his pleasures rise;
He cannot but be great and wise,
He cannot but be good.

SPEECHES DELIVERED AT THE LATE DINNER TO MR. WEBSTER.

The following remarks, introductory to the toast of the guest, D. Webster, were made by the President of the occasion, Chancellor Kent:—

The President called the attention of the gentlemen to a toast, to which he was sure their judgments and their hearts would respond.

New England had been long fruitful in great men, the necessary consequence of the admirable discipline of her institutions; and we were this day honored with the presence of one of those cherished objects of her attachment and pride, who has an undoubted and peculiar title to our regard. It is a plain truth, that he who defends the constitution of his country by his wisdom in council, is entitled to share her gratitude with those who protect it by valor in the field. Peace has its victories as well as war. We all recollect a late memorable occasion, when the exalted talents and enlightened patriotism of the gentleman to whom he had alluded, were exerted in the support of our national Union, and the sound interpretation of its Charter. If there be any one political precept, pre-eminent above all others, and acknowledged by all, it is that which dictates the absolute necessity of a Union of the States under one government, and that government clothed with those attributes and powers with which the existing constitution has invested it. We were indebted, under Providence, to the operation and influence of the powers of that constitution, for our national honor abroad, and for unexampled prosperity at home. Its future stability depended upon the firm support and due exercise of its legitimate powers in all their branches. A tendency to disunion—to anarchy among the members rather than to tyranny in the head—had been heretofore the melancholy fate of all the federal governments of ancient and modern Europe. Our Union and national Constitution were formed, as we have hitherto been led to believe, under better auspices and with improved wisdom. But there was a deadly principle of disease inherent in the system. The assumption, by any member of the Union, of the right to question and resist, or annul, as its own judgment should dictate, either the laws of congress, or the treaties, or the decisions of the federal courts, or the mandates of the executive power, duly made and promulgated as the constitution prescribes, was a most dangerous assumption of power, leading to collision and the destruction of the system. And if, contrary to our expectations, we should hereafter fail in the grand experiment of a confederate government extending over some of the fairest portions of this continent, and destined to act, at the same time, with efficiency and harmony, we should most grieviously disappoint the hopes of mankind, and blast forever the fruits of the revolution.

But, happily for us, the refutation of such dangerous pretensions, on the occasion referred to, was signal and complete. The false images and delusive theories which had perplexed the thoughts and disturbed the judgments of men, were then dissipated in like manner as spectres disappear at the rising of the sun. The inestimable value of the Union, and the true principles of the Constitution, were explained by clear and accurate reasonings, and enforced by pathetic and eloquent illustrations. The result was the more auspicious, as the heretical doctrines, which were then fairly reasoned down, had been advanced by a respectable portion of the Union, and urged on the floor of the Senate by the polished mind, manly zeal, and honored name of a distinguished member of the South.

The consequences of that discussion have been extremely beneficial. It turned the attention of the public to the great doctrines of national rights and national union. Constitutional law ceased to remain wrapped up in the breasts, and taught only by the responses of the living oracles of the law. Socrates was said to have drawn down philosophy from the skies, and scattered it among the schools. It may with equal truth be said that constitutional law, by means of those Senatorial discussions, and the master genius that guided them, was rescued from the archives of our tribunals and the libraries of lawyers, and placed under the eye and submitted to the judgment of the American people. *Their verdict is with us, and from it there lies no appeal.*

As soon as the immense cheering and acclamations with which this address and toast were received, had subsided, Mr. Webster rose and spoke as follows:—

I owe the honor of this occasion, gentlemen, to your patriotic and affectionate attachment to the Constitution of the Country. For an effort, well intended, however otherwise of unpretending character, made in the discharge of public duty, and designed to maintain the Constitution, and vindicate its just powers, you have been pleased to tender me this token of your respect. It would be idle affectation to deny, that it gives me singular gratification. Every public man must naturally desire the approbation of his fellow citizens; and though it may be supposed that I should be anxious, in the first place, not to disappoint the expectations of those whose immediate Representative I am, it is not possible that I should not feel, nevertheless, the high value of such a mark of esteem as is here offered. But, gentlemen, I am conscious that the main purpose of this occasion is higher than mere manifestation of personal regard. It is to evince your attachment to the Constitution, and your just alarm at whatever threatens to weaken its proper authority, or endanger its existence.

Gentlemen, this could hardly be otherwise. It would be strange, indeed, if the members of this vast commercial community should not be first and foremost to rally for the Constitution, whenever opinions and doctrines are advanced, hostile to its principles. Where, sooner than here, where louder than here, may we expect a patriotic voice to be raised, when the Union of the States is threatened? In this great Commercial Emporium, at this central point of the united commerce of the United States, of all places, we may expect the warmest, the most determined and universal feeling of attachment to the National Constitution. Gentlemen, no one can estimate more highly than I do, the natural advantages of your city. No one entertains a higher opinion than myself, also, of that spirit of wise and liberal policy, which has actuated the government of the state in the accomplishment of high objects, important to the growth and prosperity both of the State and City. But all these local advantages, and all this enlightened state policy, could never have made your city what it now is, without the aid and protection of a General Government, extending over all the States, and establishing, for all, a common and uniform system of commercial regulation. Without national character, without public credit, without systematic finance, without uniformity of commercial laws, all other advantages possessed by this city, would have decayed, and perished, like unripe fruit. A General Government was, for years before it was instituted, the great object of desire to the inhabitants of this city. New York was conscious of her local advantages for commerce—she saw her destiny, and was eager to embrace it; but nothing else than a General Government could make free her path before her, and set her forward on her career. She early saw all this, and to the accomplishment of this great and indispensable object, she bent up every faculty, and exerted every effort. She was not mistaken.—She formed no false judgment. At the moment of the adoption of the Constitution, New York was the capital of one State, and contained thirty-two or three thousand people. It now contains more than two hundred thousand people, and is justly regarded as the Commercial Capital, not only of all the United States, but of the whole Continent also, from the Pole to the South Sea.—Every page of her history, for the last forty years, bears high and irresistible testimony to the benefits and blessings of the General Government.—Her astonishing growth is referred to, and quoted all the world over, as one of the most striking proofs of the effects of our Federal Union. To suppose her now to be easy and indifferent, when notions are advanced tending to its dissolution, would be to suppose her equally forgetful of the past, and blind to the present, alike ignorant of her own history, and her own interest, metamorphosed, from all that she has been, into a being, tired of its own prosperity, sick of its own growth and greatness, and infatuated for its own destruction. Every blow aimed at the Union of the States strikes on the tenderest nerve of her interest and her happiness. To bring the Union into debate, is to bring her own future prosperity into debate also. To speak of arresting the laws of the Union, of interposing State power in matters of Commerce and Revenue, of weakening the full and just authority of the General Government, would be, in regard to this city, but another mode of speaking of commercial ruin, of abandoned wharves, of vacated houses, of diminished and dispersing population, of bankrupt merchants, of mechanics without employment, and laborers without bread. The growth of this city, and the Constitution of the United States, are coevals and cotemporaries. They began together, they have flourished together, and if rashness and folly destroy one, the other will follow it to the tomb

Gentlemen, it is true, indeed, that the growth of this city is extraordinary, and almost unexampled. It is now, I believe, sixteen or seventeen years, since I first saw it. Within that comparatively short period, it has added to its number three times the whole amount of its population when the Constitution was adopted. Of all things having power to check this prosperity, of all things potent to blight and blast it, of all things capable of compelling this city to recede as fast as she has advanced, a disturbed government, and enfeebled public authority, a broken or a weakened Union of the States, would be sovereign. This would be cause efficient enough. Every thing else, in the common fortune of communities, she may hope to resist, or to prevent. *That* would be fatal as the arrow of death.

Gentlemen, you have personal recollections and associations, connected with the establishment and adoption of the Constitution, which are necessarily called up on an occasion like this. It is impossible to forget the prominent agency which eminent citizens of your own fulfilled, in regard to that great measure. They are now recorded among the illustrious dead; but they have left names never to be forgotten, and never to be remembered without respect and veneration. Least of all, can they be forgotten by you, when assembled here for the purpose of signifying your attachment to the constitution, and your sense of its inestimable importance to the happiness of the people.

I should do violence to my own feelings, gentlemen; I think I should offend yours, if I omitted respectful mention of great names, yet fresh in your recollections. How can I stand here, to speak of the Constitution of the United States, of the wisdom of its provisions, of the difficulties attending its adoption, of the evils from which it rescued the country, and of the prosperity and power to which it has raised it, and yet pay no tribute to those who were highly instrumental in accomplishing the work? We are here, to rejoice that it yet stands firm and strong; while we congratulate one another that we live under its benign influence, and cherish hopes of its long duration, we cannot forget who they were that, in the day of our national infancy, in the times of despondency and despair, mainly assisted to work out our deliverance. I should feel that I disregarded the strong recollections which the occasion presses upon us, that I was not true to gratitude, not true to patriotism, not true to the living or the dead, not true to your feelings or my own, if I should forbear to make mention of ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Coming from the military service of the country, yet a youth, but with knowledge and maturity, even in civil affairs, far beyond his years, he made this city the place of his adoption; and he gave the whole powers of his mind to the contemplation of the weak and distracted condition of the country. Daily increasing in acquaintance and confidence with the people of this city, he saw, what they also saw, the absolute necessity of some closer bond of union for the states. This was the great object of desire. He never appears to have lost sight of it, but was found in the lead, whenever any thing was to be attempted for its accomplishment. One experiment after another, as is well known, was tried, and all failed. The states were urgently called on to confer such further powers on the old Congress as would enable it to redeem the public faith, or to adopt themselves some general and common principle of commercial regulation. But the states had not agreed, and were not likely to agree. In this posture of affairs, so full of public difficulty, and public distress, Commissioners from five or six States met, on the request of Virginia, at Annapolis, in Sept. 1786.—The precise object of their appointment was, to take into consideration the trade of the U. States; to examine the relative situations and trade of the several States; and to consider how far a uniform system of commercial regulation was necessary to their common interest and permanent harmony. Mr. Hamilton was one of those commissioners; and I have understood, though I cannot assert the fact, that their Report was drawn by him. His associate from this State was the venerable Judge BENSON, who has lived long, and still lives, to see the happy results of the counsels which originated in this meeting. Of its members, he and Mr. MADISON are, I believe, now the only survivors.—These Commissioners recommended what took place the next year, a general Convention of all the States, to take into serious deliberation the condition of the country, and devise such provisions as should render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union.

I need not remind you, that of this Convention, Mr. Hamilton was an active and efficient member. The Constitution was framed and submitted to the country. And then another great work was to be undertaken. The Constitution would naturally find, and did find, enemies and opposers. Objections to it were numerous, and powerful, and spirited. They were to be answered; and they were effectually answered. The writers of the Federalist, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Jay, so greatly distinguished themselves in their discussions of the Constitution, that those numbers are generally received as important commentaries on the text and accurate expositions, in general, of its objects and purposes. Those papers were all written and published in this city. Mr. Hamilton was elected one of the distinguished delegation from the city, into the State Convention at Poughkeepsie, called to ratify the new Constitution. Its debates are published. Mr. Hamilton appears to have exerted, on this occasion, to the utmost, every power and faculty of his mind.

The whole question was likely to depend on the decision of New York. He felt the full importance of the crisis; and the reports of his speeches, imperfect as they probably are, are yet lasting monuments to his genius and patriotism. He saw at last his hopes fulfilled: he saw the Constitution adopted, and the government under it, established and organised. The discerning eye of Washington immediately called him to that post, infinitely the most important, in the administration of the new system. He was made Secretary of the Treasury; and how he fulfilled the duties of such a place, at such a time, the whole country perceived, with delight, and the whole world saw, with admiration. He smote the rock of the national resources, and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth. He touched the dead corpse of the Public Credit, and it sprung upon its feet.—The fabled birth of Minerva, from the brain of Jove, was hardly more sudden or more perfect, than the financial system of the United States burst forth from the conceptions of ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Your recollections, gentlemen, your respect, and your affections, all conspire to bring before you, at such a time as this, another great man, now, too, numbered with the dead. I mean the pure, the disinterested, the patriotic JOHN JAY. His character is a brilliant jewel in the sacred treasures of national reputation. Leaving his profession at an early period, yet not before he had singularly distinguished himself in it, from the commencement of the revolution, his whole life, until his final retirement, was a life of public service. A member of the first Congress, he was the author of that political paper which is acknowledged to stand first among the incomparable productions of that body: papers, which called forth that decisive strain of commendation from the great Lord Chatham, in which he pronounced them not inferior to the finest productions of the master states of the world. He had been abroad, and he had also been long entrusted with the difficult duties of our foreign correspondence at home. He had seen and felt, in the fullest measure, and to the greatest possible extent, the difficulty of conducting our foreign affairs honorably and usefully, without a stronger and more perfect Union at home. Tho' not a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution, he was yet present while it was in session, and looked anxiously for its result. By the choice of this city, he had a seat in the State Convention, and took an active and zealous part, for the adoption of the Constitution. He was selected by Washington to be the first Chief Justice of the United States; and surely the high and most responsible duties of that station, could not have been trusted to abler or safer hands. It is the duty, one of equal importance and delicacy, of that tribunal, to decide constitutional questions, arising occasionally on state laws. The general learning and ability, and especially the prudence, the mildness, and the firmness of his character, eminently fitted Mr. Jay to be the head of such a court. When the spotless ermine of the judicial robe fell on JOHN JAY, it touched nothing not as spotless as itself. These eminent men, gentlemen, the cotemporaries of some of you, known to most, and revered by all, were so conspicuous in the framing and adopting of the Constitution, and called so early to important stations under it, that a tribute, better, indeed than I have given, or am able to give, seemed due to them from us. There was yet another, of whom mention is to be made. In the revolutionary history of the country, the name of Chancellor LIVINGSTON became early prominent. He was a member of that Congress which declared Independence; and a member, too, of the Committee which drew and reported the immortal Declaration. At the period of the adoption of the Constitution, he was its firm friend and able advocate. He was a member of the State Convention, being one of that list of distinguished and gifted men, who represented this city in that body; and threw the whole weight of his talents and influence into the doubtful scale of the Constitution.

Gentlemen, as connected with the Constitution, you have also local recollections which must bind it still closer to your attachment and affection. It commenced its being and its blessings here. It was in this city, in the midst of friends, anxious, hopeful, and devoted, that the new Government started in its course. To us, gentlemen, who are younger, it has come down by tradition; but some around me are old enough to have witnessed, and did witness, the interesting scene of the first Inauguration. They remember what voices of grateful patriotism, what shouts of enthusiastic hope, what acclamations, rent the air—how many eyes were suffused with tears of joy—how cordially each man pressed the hand of him who was next to him, when, standing in the open air, in the centre of the city, in the view of assembled thousands, the first President was heard solemnly to pronounce the words of his official oath, repeating them from the lips of Chancellor LIVINGSTON. You then thought, gentlemen, that the great work of the revolution was accomplished. You then felt that you had a Government—that the United States were then, indeed, united. Every benignant star seemed to shed its selectest influence on that auspicious hour. Here were heroes of the Revolution; here were sages of the Convention; here were minds, disciplined and schooled in all the various fortunes of the country, acting now in various relations, but all co-operating to the same great end, the successful administration of the new and untried Constitution. And he—how shall I speak of him?—he was at the head, who was already first in war—who was already first in the hearts of his countrymen,—and who was now shown also, by the unanimous suffrage of the country, to be first in peace.

Gentlemen, how gloriously have the hopes, then indulged, been fulfilled! Whose expectation was then so sanguine—I may almost ask whose imagination then was so extravagant, as to run forward and contemplate as probable, one half of what has been accomplished in forty years? Who among you can go back to 1789, and see what this city, and this country too, then were—and then, beholding what they now are, can be ready to consent that the Constitution of the United States shall now be weakened, *nullified*, or dishonored?

Gentlemen, before I leave these pleasant recollections, I feel it an irresistible impulse of duty to pay a tribute of respect to another distinguished person, not, indeed, a fellow-citizen of your own, but associated with those I have already mentioned, in important labors, and an early and indefatigable friend and advocate in the great cause of the Constitution. Gentlemen, I refer to Mr. MADISON. I am aware, gentlemen, that a tribute of regard from me to him is of little importance; but if it shall receive your approbation and sanction, it will become of value. Mr. Madison, thanks to a kind Providence, is yet among the living, and there is certainly no other individual living to whom the country is so much indebted for the blessings of the Constitution. He was one of the Commissioners at Annapolis, in 1786, at the meeting of which I have already spoken; a meeting which, to the great credit of Virginia, had its origin in a preceeding of that State. He was a member of the Convention of 1789, and of that of Virginia the following year. He was thus intimately acquainted with the whole progress of the formation of the Constitution, from its very first step, to its final adoption. If ever man had the means of understanding a written instrument, Mr. Madison has the means of understanding the Constitution. If it be possible to know what was designed by it, he can tell us. It was in this city that, in conjunction with Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Jay, he wrote the numbers of the Federalist; and it was in this city that he commenced his brilliant career, under the new Constitution, having been elected into the House of Representatives of the first Congress.—The recorded votes and debates of those times, show his active and efficient agency in every important measure of that Congress. The necessary organization of the Government, the arrangement of the Departments, and especially the paramount subject of revenue, engaged his attention, and shared his labors. The legislative history of the first two or three years of the Government is full of instruction. It presents, in striking light, the evils intended to be remedied by the Constitution, and the provisions which were deemed essential to the remedy of those evils. It exhibits the country, in the moment of its change from a weak and ill-defined confederacy of states, into a general, efficient, but still restrained and limited government. It shows the first working of our peculiar system, moved, as it then was, by master hands.

Gentlemen, for one, I confess, I like to dwell on this part of our history. It is good for us to be here. It is good for us to study the situation of the country at this period, to survey its difficulty, to look at the conduct of its public men, to see how they struggled with obstacles, real and formidable, and how gloriously they brought the country out of its state of depression and distress.—Truly, Gentlemen, these founders and fathers of the Constitution were great men, and thoroughly furnished for every good work. All that reading and learning could do, all that talent and intelligence could do, and what perhaps is still more—all that long experience, in difficult and troubled times, and a deep and intimate practical knowledge of the condition of the country could do, conspired to fit them for the great business of forming a general, but limited government, embracing common objects, extending over all the States, and yet touching the power of the States no farther than those common objects required. I confess, I love to linger round those original fountains, and to drink deep of their water. I love to imbibe, in as full measure as I may, the spirit of those who laid the foundations of the government, and skilfully balanced and adjusted its bearings and proportions.

Having been afterwards, for eight years, Secretary of State, and as long President, Mr. Madison has had an experience in the affairs of the Constitution, certainly second to no man. More than any other man living, and perhaps more than any other who has lived, his whole public life has been incorporated, as it were, in the Constitution; in the original conception and project of attempting to form it, in its actual framing, and explaining and recommending it, by speaking and writing; in assisting at the first organization of the Government under it, and in a long administration of its executive powers; in those various ways he has lived near the Constitution, and with the power of imbibing its true spirit, and inhaling its very breath, from its first pulsation of life. Again, therefore, I ask, if he cannot tell us what the Constitution is, and what it means, who can? He had retired with the respect and regard of the community, and might naturally be supposed not willing to interfere again in matters of political concern. He has, nevertheless, not withholden his opinions on the vital question discussed on that occasion, which has caused this meeting. He has stated, with an accuracy almost peculiar to himself, and so stated, as, in my opinion, to place almost beyond further controversy, the true doctrines of the Constitution. He has stated, not notions too loose and irregular to be called even a theory—not ideas struck out by the feeling of present inconvenience or supposed mal-administration—not suggestions of expediency, or evasions of fair and straight forward construction,—but elementary principles, clear and sound distinctions and indispensible truths. I am sure Gentlemen, that I speak your sentiments, as well as my own, when I say, that for making public so clearly and distinctly as he has done, his own opinions on these vital questions of Constitutional law, Mr. Madison has founded a new and strong claim on the gratitude of a grateful country. You will think with me, that at his advanced age, and in the enjoyment of general respect and approbation, for a long career of public services, it was an act of distinguished patriotism, when he saw notions promulgated and maintained, which he deemed unsound and dangerous, not to hesitate to come forward, and to place the weight of his opinion in what he deemed the right scale, come what come might. I am sure, Gentlemen, it cannot be doubted,—the manifestation is clear, that the country feels gratefully the force of this new obligation.

(To be concluded.)

March of Intellect.—Towards the latter part of the fourteenth century, sixty teachers (forty male and twenty female) could scarcely pick up a decent livelihood at Paris; whereas, at the present day, several thousand schools are at hand to supply intellectual demands. Forty years back, the reading population of France was estimated at seven millions, it now exceeds sixteen. In 1770, four circulating libraries were an abundance; in 1831, two hundred find ready customers. The consumption of the press, so lately as the year 1814, and independently of periodical works, was for the whole of France about forty-six millions of sheets (above nine-five thousand reams;) in 1816 it exceeded fifty-five millions of sheets; in 1820 it amounted to nearly 81 millions; and in 1828, it had increased to more than one hundred and forty-four millions, or 300,000 reams! The reams of paper stamped for the periodical press in 1817, were 38,542; but, within three years afterwards, they had risen to 50,717 reams.

In this country, the number of newspapers for 1782 was seventy-nine; in 1790, they had reached one hundred and fourteen, and in 1821, two hundred and eighty-four. The North American colonies, in the year 1720, possessed no more than seven newspapers; in 1810, the United States alone had three hundred and fifty-nine; and sixteen years subsequently, the number had increased to six hundred and forty! Though their population is about ten millions, they muster more newspapers than the whole one hundred and sixty millions on the European continent.—*Athenæum.*

The follies, vices and consequent miseries of multitudes, displayed in a newspaper, are so many admonitions and warnings, so many beacons continually burning, to turn others from the rocks on which they have been shipwrecked. What more powerful dissuasive from suspicion, jealousy, and anger, then the story of one friend murdered by another in a duel? What caution likely to be more effectual against gambling and profligacy, than the mournful relation of an execution, or the fate of a despairing suicide? What finer lecture on the necessity of economy, than an auction of estates, houses, furniture, at Skinner's or Christie's? "Talk they of morals?" There is no need of Hutchinson, Smith or Paley. Only take a newspaper, and consider it well; read it, and it will instruct thee; *plenius et melius Chrysippo et Crantore.—Bishop Horne.*

Folly.—Sir Joshua Reynolds being asked how he would personate Folly, in a painting, replied that he would represent a man climbing over a wall at the risk of his neck, with an open gate close by, through which he might walk with ease and safety.

Folly's son a thousand times
Over the wall of danger climbs:
"Lo! the door!" Experience cries;
"Let me mount," the fool replies:
Yet once more climbs—he falls and dies.

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33⅓	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	do
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk.co. Hav.de Gra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabetht'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Georget'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold by public outcry, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 18th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

All the right, title, interest and claim of William Sarver, of, in and to a certain tract of land, lying on the south side of the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike road, where the stone mansion house stands, and that section of land on the north side, adjoining lands of Henry Bosler, James Patterson, and others, supposed to contain 175 acres, more or less; being the same (inter alia) which Thomas Sarver, by his last will and testament, devised to said William Sarver, to have and to hold after the decease of Catharine Sarver. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Sarver, at the suit of Catharine Kimmins, for use of David Walter.

ALSO, All the right, title, interest and claim of James Shaw, of, in and to a certain piece or part of lot No. 440, in Col. Woods' plan of the city of Pittsburgh, situate on the corner of Sixth and Wood streets, and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of said streets; thence thirty-six feet fronting and along Wood street, thence at right angles across said lot, No. 440, sixty feet to the line of lot No. 439, thence along the line of said lot thirty-six feet to Sixth street, thence along Sixth street sixty feet to the corner aforesaid, the place of beginning, on which are erected two three story brick buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Shaw, at the suit of Malcolm Leech.

ALSO, All the right, title, interest and claim of Joseph Phillis, in and to a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in Sidneyville, in St. Clair township, being lot No. 38, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, and running thence south one half degree, west 9 perches and 6 hundths. to a post. Thence south 81 degrees, west 17 perches and 32 hundths. to a post, thence north 3 d. w. 9 perches 6 hundths. to a post on the public road, thence along said road north 31 degrees, west 17 perches aad 32 hundths. to the place of beginning. Bounded on the east by Centre street, on the west by Nathl. Bedford's line, and on the north by the public road, containing one acre, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Joseph Phillis, at the suit of James Steel, for the use of S. Kingston.

ALSO, All the right, title, interest and claim of Charles Wallace, to all those 3 certain lots in the city of Pittsburgh, Nos. 253, 254, and 255, in the general plan of said city, and occupied by the Columbian Steam Engine company, being an estate in remainder of the within named defendant after the termination of the estate for life of O. Reeves, now living. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Charles Wallace, at the suit of S. and J. Thompson.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid, the following described property:—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Pittsburgh, marked in the plan of lots laid out by Oliver Ormsby No. 3; being part of the lot marked in Col. Wood's general plan of Pittsburgh No. 443; and being the same lot which James M'Vickar and Eleanor his wife, by Indenture bearing even date herewith, granted and conveyed to the said Edward Patchell, jr. in fee, under and subject to the rent therein specified, together with all and singular the appurtenances, &c.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Edward Patchell, jr. at the suit of John D Davis. And to be sold by me.

WM. CAVEN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, March 29.—w3t.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830—1y

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY,
March 11—tf Fourth street

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 8, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of APRIL, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Forty-Eight No. Lottery—Six drawn Ballots.—*Only half the usual number of tickets.*

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	2,628		2,628
2	2,500		5,000
2	2,000		4,000
2	4,500		3,000
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
42	100		4,200
42	60		2,520
42	50		2,100
84	40		3,360
420	20		8,400
5166	10		51,660
17296 Tickets, amounting to			$138,368

Whole tickets, $10 00 | Quarters, $2 50
Halves, 5 00 | Eighths, 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. April 12, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

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17296 Tickets, amounting to			$138,368

Whole tickets, $10 00 | Halves, $5 00
Quarters, 2 50 | Eighths, 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

April 12, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

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5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
42	100		4,200
42	60		2,520
42	50		2,100
84	40		3,360
120	20		8,400
5166	10		51,660
17296 Tickets, amounting to			$138 360

Whole tickets, $10 00 | Halves, $5 00
Quarters, 2 50 | Eighths, 1 25

☞ For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON & CO.

Corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

April 12, 1831.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER,

No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1831.

☞ To make room for the interesting Foreign News brought by the ship York, we have excluded editorial and much other matter.

CORRECTION.—In the Report of the Sabbath School Association, published in our last paper, the contribution from the Infant School was stated to be $87 37½: it should have been $7 37½.

The legislature of this State rose on Tuesday morning, after a laborious session of 120 days, within which period, probably as great an amount of useful and important business has been acted on as at any previous session. The acts which were passed amount to *two hundred and thirty*, besides fifteen joint *resolutions*.

Erie Harbor and the Ice.—This harbor, with all the lake west of it, and east a number of miles, has been open, and the navigation between this and Detroit entirely unobstructed, for ten days and upwards; while the port of Buffalo, and the entrance of the New York and Welland Canals, are blocked with an impassable field of ice, extending 40 or 50 miles up the lake, and gorged into its northeast angle by powerful southwestwardly winds, in such masses as will not, probably, be dissolved for 15 or 20 days to come.—*Erie Gaz., April 7.*

The Camden Star states that the President of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, now at Liverpool, has contracted for the delivery at Camden, by the first of June next, of one of Stevenson's celebrated locomotive steam engines.—The grade of the road is proceeding with animation, and a considerable cut through the rising ground, in the neighborhood of this place, is nearly completed.

BANK STATISTICS.

Table, showing the amount of capital in several of our principal cities—the amount of dividends—and the amount of notes discounted during the last year.

Cities.	*Capital.*	*Dividends.*	*Discounted.*
New York,	18,130,000	1,037.700	103,769,952
Brooklyn,	300,000	21,000	2,099,968
Albany,	1,576,600	301,248	9,792,801
Troy,	1,018,000	61,840	6,183,596
Hartford,	3,859,000	159,540	15,952,964
New London,	247,687	15,452	1,545,964
Newport,	595,000	19,400	1,939,984
Providence,	4,324,950	276,692	27,572,184
Boston,	13,900,000	703,500	70,349,968
Portland,	1,850,000	36,000	3,919,968
Dist. of Colum.,	3,895,350	186,702	18,670,184
Richmond,	2,517,500	151,025	15,102,462
Norfolk,	1,460,000	85,300	9,240,816
Charleston,	4,975,000	371,000	34,341,632
Savannah,	2,600,000	146,600	14,661,148
Augusta,	1,400,000	60,000	5,999,968
Baltimore,	6,888,691	362,118	36,211,864
Philadelphia,	10,792,000	693,075	69,307,472
New Orleans,	10,000,000	542,500	54,249,988
New Haven,	840,000	27,200	2,720,016
Portsmouth,	775,000	22,100	2,310,056
Salem,	1,450,000	60,500	6,049,992
Total Capital,	93,394,778		
Total amount of dividends,		5,340,492	
Total amount discounted,			511,992,927

JOHN RANDOLPH.

The "Richmond Enquirer," with reference to his announciation as a candidate for Congress, said —"We shall see, in the event of his election, whether Mr. *Tristram Burges* will *beard the lion to his face*—instead of attacking him behind his back—Mr. B. has contrived to run up a *pretty considerable* account with Mr. R. which, *we guess*, may be paid up to him in due season *with pretty usurious interest*."

The *italics* are Mr. Ritchie's own. Has he forgotten that "Mr. Tristram Burges," as the learned member of Congress from Rhode Island is called, "*bearded the lion to his face*," and gave him one of the soundest dressings he ever received—and that "the lion" shrunk from the eloquent invective of the man from the north, in reply to 'the pourings-out of his gall? Has Mr. Ritchie forgotten the habit of "the lion" to assault Mr. Wright, of Ohio, and fly, like a Parthian, whenever the latter gentleman had an opportunity of returning him "his own"—to which he was fully capable, whenever he pleased:——that once, when Mr. Randolph, having discharged his arrows at Mr. Wright, was *running* out of the house, as usual, (seeing that the latter had obtained the floor,) Mr. Wright, in no gentle terms, called upon him to "stop," and Mr. Randolph said, "I have got such a cough, Mr. Speaker—ugh! ugh! ugh!"* But, thus publicly marked, he returned to his seat, and I think, never attacked Mr. Wright again. Neither of the gentlemen named are fond of such *exhibitions*—but they have not feared to grasp "*the lion*" *by his beard* when they thought proper.

* This is a matter of common notoriety, and was much spoken of at the time when it happened, at Washington.—*Nites.*

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury.

SIR—On my return to this city yesterday, from Washington, my attention has been called to various notices in the public prints of an "*angry* correspondence," which is stated to have lately taken place between General Jackson and myself, and which is supposed to have had some connexion with the controversy between the President and Vice President. In one of the versions of the story it is asserted that General Jackson returned one of my letters unanswered, with the word "*insolent*" written upon it. To put an end to these misrepresentations, it is proper that I should state, that no correspondence has ever taken place between General Jackson and myself of an *unfriendly* character, or having connexion with Mr. Calhoun—and that he has never returned any letter, addressed to him by me, either with or without an endorsement—nor have I any reasons to believe that he has treated with the slightest disrespect, any communication which I have ever made him—and it is certain that I have made none of a *disrespectful character*, or which would justify such treatment on his part.

ROBERT H. HAYNE.

Charleston, March 20, 1831.

One of the Norristown, Pa. papers gives the following as an example of the rise in the value of property in that neighborhood, caused by the projected Railroad:

"The water power, tavern, and farm, belonging to the Bank in this borough, which was advertised in this paper last week, was sold on Saturday for $11,300, reserving certain rights valued at several thousand dollars. The same property was put up at public sale on the 18th Dec. last, when $9000 could not be obtained for it, without any reservations. Another property, which we could mention, which, six months ago, could have been purchased for less than $5,000, we will venture to say, could not be bought at this time for less than $50,000."

The passion for curious Sea Shells is unbounded in Europe, and is increasing in the U. States. The Boston Palladium says an officer of a ship, arrived here from Callao, mentions that an English gentleman at Callao, had there expended ten thousand pounds in shells, with which he has laden a ship. They were probably bought for speculation, as there must be among them vast numbers of the same species.

The London Atlas of February 20, says—"The Belgian deputies have had their public audience, and have received the official answer of the King of the French, that he could not, under any circumstances, accept the Belgian crown for his son. Our Paris letters repeat the assurance that a perfect cordiality subsists between England and France, not only on the subject of Belgium, but on all other matters, and while this feeling exists, they say there is sufficient security for the peace of Europe."

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York American of April 6.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the York packet ship of the 24th February, we have London files to the 23d of that month, from which we make large extracts.

The Italian revolutions, of which we had a rumor by the last accounts, do not yet amount to much, as the whole of them do not comprehend altogether a population of half a million of souls.—The spirit, however, may spread.

The London Courier of the 21st states, on the authority of despatches from the British minister in Turin, "that the Austrian troops who had marched on the first news of the commotions in Italy, had not advanced, at the date of the despatches, farther than the frontiers. General Frimont had gone to Mantua, to confer with the Archduke, and it is understood that he has refused to interfere without further information from Vienna. The insurrection is stated to have assumed a milder character. We may observe, however, that the whole of Romania has followed the example of Bologna, and that the fact has been officially announced to the French Government by the Duke de Barante."

BELGIUM is still without a King; meantime the National Congress have determined on the election of a Lieutenant-General, who shall act as head of the State until the question of the future Sovereign is finally set at rest. The object of the allies in objecting first to this, and then to that individual, is now surmised to be, to weary the Belgians into an acceptance of the Prince of Orange.

POLAND seems alert and resolute.—Count Diebitsch had entered that country on five points, at one time, and a sanguinary battle in the neighborhood of Warsaw was soon looked for.

FRANCE, or rather Paris, has been the theatre of violent disturbances; provoked in the first instance, by the culpable fatuity of the friends of the exiled dynasty; but, we must say, not restrained with a sufficiently vigorous hand by the existing government. Indeed the yielding of the King to all the dictates and caprices of the mob—the striking out from the Seal of State the lilies of France, which, however connected in the minds of the French people with recent degradations, are associated with the ancient glories and renown of the nation,—the permitted dishonor of the emblem of the national faith, and the all but permitted destruction of the churches and the residence of priests, indicate a sense of weakness and insecurity, on the part of the reigning family, that augurs ill for the internal peace of France. A change of ministry was expected, by the retiring of the young Minister of the interior, *M. Montalivet*, (who behaved with such admirable decision and coolness on the occasion of the transfer of the condemned Ministers from the Luxemburg to Vincennes) to make room for the Prefect of the Seine, *M. Odillon Barrot*, a leader of the *Republicans;* and of *M. Baude*, the Prefect of Police, to be succeeded by our old friend *M. Real*.

We have given as copious extracts from the discussions in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 18th and 19th, as our limits allow. The reproaches made against the authorities for permitting the celebration of the funeral services to the memory of the Duke de Berri, appear to us just. It should have been prevented. The Church, too,—that of *St. Germain l'Auxerrois*,—the Cathedral of the Louvre, celebrated as having tolled to the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and more recently as having formed a *point d'appui* to the Heroes of the Three Days in their attack upon the Palace, was by double associations, that one in which of all others such a ceremonial should have been prohibited.

Tranquility was said to be restored in Paris. No blood had been shed, nor was any one severely hurt during the disturbances; and the Carnival of Tuesday 15th, the day succeeding the destruction of the Church, proceeded with its wonted gaiety.

By a reference to a notice of the proceedings in the House of Commons on the 9th instant, it will be seen that the Government emphatically deny any compromise with Mr. O'Connell, and profess their intention to execute the full rigor of the law against him. He it is who appears first to have shrunk from the discussion of the law-points involved in his case, and then from the investigation of it by a Jury! The Government have made no terms with him, and he will suffer the judgment of the Court equally as if he had been tried and convicted; yet he seems to labor to keep the delusion to the last, and insists, even against the Record, that he did not plead Guilty!

Cobbet has been indicted by the London Grand Jury, for some of his late addresses through the Register to the agricultural population. A bench warrant was immediately issued for his apprehension.

The grain and flour market had given way.—That for Cotton, in consequence of the new duty, had advanced.

POLAND.

From the Messager des Chambres of February 21.

General Diebitsch has invaded Poland by a grand strategic movement, of which the aim and combination are as follows:—The body of the Russian army enters at four points, Angustown, Bialystok, Drohiejun, and Brecx-Litewski, on a base of from sixty to eighty leagues. Two of these four divisions march towards Warsaw, to besiege it on the two sides of the Vistula. A third division appears destined for the siege of Modlin, and the fourth to keep the country to protect these two sieges. As to the forces of the Polish army, it appears that they have fallen back upon Warsaw and Modlin; but it is probable that they will await the enemy in one of the positions which cover the approaches to these places, and that the Russians will not be able to pass on without a battle. The Russians must have a fifth body to maintain the communications of the army with its depots and magazines of Lithuania; and they will require a sixth to occupy the provinces of Sandomir and Lublin, as well as to blockade the fortress of Zamosc.

The principal points d'appui of the Poles are Warsaw, Modlin, Polsk, Kalisch, Czeuthan, and Zamosc.

At the moment when the Russians entered, the two principal bodies of the Polish army were at Biala and at Lomza. The natural retreat of the former is upon Warsaw, that of the second upon Modlin. The large national reserve was increased daily at Warsaw. The military dispositions assumed by the Poles are perfectly judicious. The more they concentrate their force, the stronger they will be, whilst their enemy will be compelled to arrange themselves about them in a very extended circle.

Modlin and Warsaw, 10 or 12 leagues from each other, and both on the Vistula, seem to us the real base of the Polish defence; the other points d'appui, more distant, should only serve to keep up the war of detail in the rear of the Russian army besieging Warsaw.

POLISH FRONTIERS, February 9.—According to information worthy of credit, the Russian General Manderstierna and his detachment, took possession on the 6th instant of Angustown, without striking a blow.

LONDON, February 23.—We received last night Hamburgh papers to the 15th of February. They describe the enthusiasm in Poland as very great. An engagement of no great consequence with the Russians, seems to have taken place near Novogorod; but the Poles intend to have their grand struggle near Warsaw. They consider the early thaw as much in their favor, as impeding the march of the Russian materiel. The spirit in Prussian Poland is said to have evinced itself in the most decided manner in favor of the Poles.

The following is extracted from a private letter from the frontiers of Poland:—

Marshal Diebitsch, anxious to put an end to the sudden attacks to which the Russian advanced posts were exposed continually from the Poles, who sent forth corps of partisans to the distance of several leagues beyond the Bug, and gained slight advantages daily, determined, on the 1st of February, that the division of the vanguards should advance as far as the banks of that river. In consequence of this movement, the Poles retired to the left bank. The Russian army, whose head quarters are still Bialystock, consist of 120,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, and 10,000 Cossacks

The reserve, which is to consist of 50,000 infantry, and 8,000 cavalry, has not yet assembled. The artillery is composed of nearly 150 pieces of cannon and howitzers. It is certain that the Russians will find it impossible to carry all these forces into Poland, because provisions and forage would fail them. Marshal Diebitsch therefore intends that immense supplies shall follow the army, but this will impede their march. According to instructions given by the Polish government for the defence of the country, all the inhabitants are to retire upon the approach of the Russians, taking with them their effects, provisions, and cattle, in order to leave the enemy without resources; and thus, not only the villages, but the towns not susceptible of defence, will be evacuated. The peasants have already collected their property, and prepared their wagons.

In some of the villages there is scarcely a male inhabitant, who is not armed with a scythe, a pitchfork or a pike, in order to harrass the Russians in their detachments. The men armed with scythes form a separate corps, and already amount to 6,500. The old Polish troops form a body of 40,000 men, well trained and armed; another corps of 30,000 men has been formed of different corps; old soldiers, German volunteers, and Russian deserters. The militia is to be carried to 100,000 men, of whom about 30,000 are already organized.

According to the Augsburgh Gazette, Chlopicki, after resigning the Dictatorship, applied to be admitted into the army.

The Augsburgh Gazette says, on the authority of the Austrian Consul in Wallachia, that the Cholera Morbus has broken out in Faltschi, near Galatz.

The Augsburgh Gazette gives the following extract of a letter from Berlin, dated Jan. 29:—"The letters which reached us to-day from Warsaw had been opened, and sealed again with the post seal of Poland. They make no mention of disturbances having taken place there, as was reported here yesterday. We this moment learn that the Emperor Nicholas has appointed Marshal Diebitsch to be Governor of Poland." The same paper states that the Russians made a movement in advance of Grodno on the 12th ult. and considerable reinforcements had arrived in the environs. Marshal Diebitsch left Grodno on the 11th for Sokolki.

Another letter says:—On the 1st of February the Russians and the Poles exchanged some shots, on the banks of the Bug. Deserters have announced that the troops of the head quarters of the Russian army had marched from Bialystock, from which it is to be inferred that the army will pass the Bug to-morrow or the next day. The Princes of Wirtemburgh and Oldenburgh have joined head quarters, to make the campaign. The reports of the Poles having been worsted is unfounded: for they have been uniformly successful in their skirmishes. On the 1st, the cold was at 18½ deg. Reaumeaur. The Prussian Princes are in Old Prussia, inspecting the troops, which has created some alarm, as the winter is not the usual season when Princes travel to review troops.

The provinces of Dantzic, Culm, &c. are in a state of concealed fermentation. More than 150 Prussian soldiers have come to Poland since the fall of the Dictator. It was rumored at Warsaw, on the 25th ult. that Austria had offered Poland 100,000 men, and Prince Charles for a King. At the time of the illumination at Warsaw, upon the declaration of the forfeiture of the Emperor Nicholas and his family, it was remarked that the house of the Austrian Consul General was distinguished by its brilliancy.

The Jews of Prussian Poland have introduced 5000 muskets and 1500 pike heads. The cavalry is 10,000 strong, without reckoning one third of the militia which is to be cavalry. Eighty-six good pieces of cannon, and 57 inferior, form the reserve of the fortresses of Praga, Warsaw, and Modlin, exclusive of the field artillery; which, although not so numerous as that of the Russians, appears sufficient for a war, in which it is intended carefully to avoid great regular battles.

IRELAND.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.—Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers have, it will be seen by the intelligence which we insert in another column, pleaded guilty to the fourteen first counts of the indictment which had been preferred against them. Thus all speculation with regard to the issue of the trial is at an end. The traversers have, by their plea, tacitly admitted that Lord Anglesey was right, and that they were wrong. We suspect, from the way in which the trial has gone off, that the whole is the result of a compromise between the traversers and the Government. Agitation is, for the present, at an end, and the Viceroy's triumph over Mr. O'Connell is complete.

Mr. O'Connell's Plea of Guilty.—King's Bench, Feb. 13.—The King vs. O'Connell and others. The Attorney General rose to move the Court to appoint a more distant day than Thursday next for trial in this case. He was proceeding to state the grounds of his application, when he was interrupted by Mr. Perrin, who said he had a motion to make which would probably supersede the necessity of the Attorney General proceeding: he had to apply for liberty to withdraw the plea of Not Guilty as to the first fourteen counts of the indictment.

The Attorney General said, on the part of the Crown, he had no objection to the granting the application. The consequence was, that he was entitled to judgment upon those counts: that he considered would be sufficient for all the purposes of justice. He should, therefore, enter a *nolli prosequi* upon the remaining counts, and he congratulated the Court and the country upon being spared the agitation, labor and anxiety that the trials would have produced, and he relied upon the Court for the future maintenance of the peace of the country.

Extract from a private letter—"It is supposed that this prosecution will be stopped, and Mr. O'Connell talks of proceeding forthwith to London. This is, indeed, a signal triumph with Lord Anglesey. As for my own part, I am perfectly convinced that the agitation is at an end."

Extract from another private letter—"I have only a moment to say, that O'Connell and the other traversers have pleaded guilty to the first fourteen counts in the indictments, and there will be no trial.

"No judgment will be pronounced, and he goes immediately to London.

"Report states, that he has promised to give up agitation, but this I do not believe. All moderate men rejoice in the result."

In the House of Commons on the 16th February, in reply to a question put on a previous day, distinctly denied on the part of the government, that any compromise had been entered into with Mr. O'Connell, a letter was read from the Attorney General, stating the course which the proceedings had taken in Court. Mr. O'Connell was in fact convicted. The original indictments against him and his associates contained thirty counts, the fourteen first of which charged them with having held illegal assemblies, in violation of the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation; the other sixteen, which were subsidiary, charged them with conspiring to hold such meetings. Mr. O'Connell demurred to the former, and pleaded not guilty to the latter. After various communications between the Attorney General and him, from which the former inferred that it was not O'Connell's intention to go before a jury, he informed the defendants' counsel on Saturday, the 12th, that as he must have had judgment on the fourteen demurrers at the time, had they been argued, and would have certainly entered a *noli prosequi* on the others, he would be satisfied with a conviction insuring the same advantage of which he had been deprived. The offer was acceded to immediately, and a rule entered accordingly, by which Mr. O'Connell and his associates were declared convicted on the first fourteen counts. Mr. Stanley reiterated his assertion that judgment would be passed upon them. This explanation of the honorable gentleman, which we abridge, was received with great expressions of satisfaction; the Marquis of Chandos, when asked the question, declaring himself much obliged to the right honorable Secretary for Ireland, for the information he had just communicated to the House, and to every honest man in every part of the empire (Hear hear.)

Mr. O'Connell, soon after left Dublin for London, after making a speech to some of his friends, in which he declared that the statement made of his having pleaded guilty, was a gross falsehood. He is reported to have said that he had let judgment go by default, but intended to carry up the question of law to the twelve Judges, and from them, if necessary, to the House of Lords.

The Dublin Evening Post, of the 12th, says:—We never in the course of our lives had a more gratifying or so gratifying a duty to perform to the public, as to announce the full stop to which the agitation has come. It is a glorious and lasting triumph to the administration of Lord Anglesey. It is also a triumph to the law officers of the crown. It is the triumph of the real opinion of the public as expressed through *The Post*. But, above all, it is the triumph of peace. We always maintained that the agitation, though general, was merely on the surface. The result will demonstrate the truth beyond contradiction. We congratulate the signers of the Leinster declaration: and Mr. O'Connell himself may well be congratulated by his friends for having at length taken the judicious step, though even at the eleventh hour.

Eleven regiments of English militia were about to be ordered to Ireland.

Sixteen columns of the supplement to the Dublin Evening Post are filled with the names of the most noble and respectable persons in the country, signing a declaration, that they considered any repeal of the Union with England, would be productive of the most injurious consequences to Ireland.

From late Foreign Journals.

The Paris Journal du Commerce of the 10th Feb. says:—"The Messager of this evening announces several very extraordinary matters; in the first place an insurrection in the Russian dominions in Finland: next an offer made to Poland by Austria, of 10,000 men, and the Archduke Charles for a King; the possibility thence deduced is, of an approaching struggle between Prussia and Russia on one hand, and Austria and Poland on the other. All this, it may well be supposed, is not given as positive; it is, at all events, sufficient to exercise the mind of the reader."

General Berthezene is appointed Governor of Algiers, and Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Africa.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 31.—The Victory, French frigate, of forty-six guns, and 315 men, commanded by Captain Legrovient, arrived on the 13th inst. at Carthagena, in Spain. It has on board the Bey of Oran, with his whole suit, consisting of 270 persons, including 100 women, of whom thirty-six are whites, and the remainder blacks, who compose his seraglio. He has with him the Mufti, who is going from Carthagena to Algiers, to join the Bey of Titery and thence to be conveyed to Toulon, having chosen France for his residence: he has four children—three boys, and a girl ten years old. The Bey of Oran has, in money and jewels, about 1,250,000 francs which was all he could save.

Young Napoleon made his *debut* in society at the English Ambassador's ball at Vienna; and at that of the Russian Ambassador on the following day.

Affairs of Italy.

PARIS, February 21.—(News of the morning.)—An express which left Bastia on the 12th current, and arrived at Toulon on the 13th, brought the news that the kingdom of Naples, the whole of Romagna, the Duchies of Lucca and Piombino, the Duchy of Modena, and almost the whole of Tuscany, were in a state of insurrection, and the Italian tri-colors were every where hoisted without opposition. It is also said that an extraordinary courier arrived yesterday at Marseilles, who brought the intelligence of an open revolution at Genoa, where the troops had taken the side of the people.

TURIN, Feb. 11.—The insurrection of the Duchy of Modena is complete. The new Government of the insurgents is recognized there without opposition. The Duke, on quitting Modena, resigned his authority to a Council of Regency; but the insurgents from the country soon marched upon the town, and the Regency took to flight. The Duke took with him to Mantua the chief conspirator Menotti, whose house was taken by the troops after a bloody combat. He is one of the richest merchants of Modena. The revolution of Bologna is spreading without obstacle throughout all Romagna. The Provisional Government is composed of the most respectable inhabitants of the country. Hitherto every thing has been quiet in Lombardy. No Austrian troops have as yet made any movement.—Tranquillity also reigns in Piedmont.

DUTY ON COTTON.

Bell's Messenger of the 20th says:—"Ministers are about to alter the cotton duties; that is, to spare the East and West India cottons, and to throw the weight of the new tax of one penny upon American and foreign cottons."

In the House of Commons, on the 21st, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said:—

His plan was this:—he proposed to substitute for the present 6 per cent ad valorem duty on printed calicoes, a duty of 5-8 of 1d. per pound on all imports of raw cotton, without any drawback export duty—excepting, of course, from the operation of the tax, the cotton of our East Indian and other possessions. He meant also, for reasons which he would state on another occasion, to allow the drawback duty to operate for three months.

Sir R. Peel was understood to ask the noble lord how he meant to make good the loss to the revenue from his proposed reduction of duty on printed calicoes?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the amount of the East India duty was so trifling, as to be almost beneath consideration. The amount of the other duty would not make up the loss in question; but the amount of that duty, together with that of the duty on printed calicoes, would make it up.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, dated London, Feb. 5, 1831.

The last advices from the Continent indicate a terrible conflict between the principles of republicanism and the power of kings. A war to me appears inevitable, and what will be the result, God only knows.

Happy, indeed, is your situation in the western world. Your distance from the theatre of war secures to you peace, and you will no doubt be enabled to reap a rich harvest from the commercial field that must open to you.

The capitalists of Europe are alarmed at the prospect before us, and deposits to an immense amount are placed at the disposal of the Bank of the United States, subject to their drafts; and speculaton is fruitful here as to the amount of money that will be transferred to the United States in this way. This, together with the high price which your produce will command, must make the prosperity of our country certain. The great bankers here attribute the immense amounts of specie going to the United States, to the confidence placed in the United States Bank, which confidence is now certainly greater than in the Bank of England.

There is an order here from the Admiralty to equip for sea ten sail of the line that are now in ordinary, and I think old England will be a party to the Continental conflict.

I think there is no doubt the additional duty of 1d. per lb. on the Cotton will take place, which I seriously regret, as it bears very hard on the Southern planters, who now are receiving a price quite too low for this important article in the commerce of our country.

ADJOURNED MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of the *Association of the Friends of Ireland* in Pittsburgh, will be held at the Washington Coffee-House, on Thursday evening next. By order. JOHN ANDOE,
April 12. Secretary.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Smith & Patterson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with the above mentioned firm, or the firm of Smith, Gammel & Co. will please to call on A. H. Smith, in Bolivar, who is duly authorised to settle the same.—March 29, 1831.
A. H. SMITH.
H. S PATTERSON
April 12, 1831.—3t

REMOVAL.

S. P. CHURCH & CO. have removed their stock of Dry Goods to the store recently occupied by Messrs. James Brown & Son, NO. 83 MARKET STREET, where they are opening an unusually large assortment of *FRENCH GOODS*, selected from the latest importations, and adapted to the present season. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers, and invite their friends, and the public generally, to call and examine their goods, which are offered at the lowest market prices, *Wholesale and Retail*. They offer also a good assortment of BRITISH & AMERICAN DRY GOODS, among which are
30 pieces Broadcloths
25 do. Satinets
50 do. Irish Linens
Diapers, Table Cloths, Napkins
Book, Mull, Jaconet and Cambric Muslins
2 cases black and yellow Navarino Bonnets
1 case Dunstable Straw Bonnets.
Pittsburgh, April 12, 1831—6w

SCHWEPPE & HORNER

HAVE just received, and offer for sale low, at the corner of Market and Third streets,
Prime green Havanna, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee;
Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas;
Nutmegs, Cloves, Allspice, and Pepper;
Bengal and Manilla Indigo;
Madder, Ginger, Rice, Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar;
20 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Port Wines;
Holland Gin, (Sevan brand,) Jamaica Spirits;
Cogniac Brandy, (Seignette brand;)
Molasses; New Orleans Sugar;
600 heavy Dried Hides;
50 barrels No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 do. No. 3 do.
Tubs of Mackerel for family use. Ap. 12

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. M'DONALD & COLWELL have Removed their Office to St. Clair street, third door east of the Exchange Hotel.
April 12—1mo

NOTICE.—The firm of Steele & Co. is dissolved by the death of I. STEELE. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment, and all those having claims will present the same for settlement to JOHN BIRMINGHAM, surviving partner of the late Steele & Co. Pittsburgh, April 12, 1831.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—W. M. CARLISLE, of the firm of Steele & Carlisle, and JOHN BIRMINGHAM, surviving partner of Steele & Co. have associated themselves together, under the firm of CARLISLE & BIRMINGHAM, and will continue a General Agency and Commission Business, at the old stand, No. 90 Front street.
W. M. CARLISLE,
JOHN BIRMINGHAM.
Pittsburgh, April 12, 1831.—3mo.

100 BBLS. No. 2 Mackerel, 1830 brand
50 do. No. 3 do do do
200 bbls. Superfine Flour, for family use
12738 lbs. Bacon
4780 yards Tow Linen; 1876 yards Flax Linen
500 boxes 8-10 Window Glass
200 do 10-12 do do
30 do do do, large assorted sizes
50 do Porter Bottles
40 do assorted Hollow Ware
20 do superior Kentucky Tobacco
Gloninger & Co's. Juniata Hammered Iron, ast'd
" " do Rolled do do
" " Common do do do
500 barrels Plaster of Paris
50 dozens Nelson's Superior Sickles
10 do Fox's Corn and Grass Scythes
All which we offer low for cash or approved acceptances.
CARLISLE & BIRMINGHAM.
April 12, 1831—4t

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received, and is now opening, a large and seasonable assortment of DOMESTIC, BRITISH, FRENCH, AND INDIA DRY GOODS, which he offers, *Wholesale and Retail*, on the most reasonable terms, at his *Old Stand*, No. 78 Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond, and at his *New Store*, No. 99 Market street, between Fifth and Liberty streets. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuation of former patronage. SAM'L SPENCER.
April 12—w2m

DR. JOHN W. BURRELL has Removed his Office from the Diamond, and taken the house formerly occupied by the family, No. 82 Third street, between Market and Wood streets.
April 12, 1831—4*

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Two hundred and thirty-one acres of first rate Upland, situate in St. Clair township, about four miles from Pittsburgh, on the old Washington Road. For terms, apply to the subscriber, near Williamsport, Washington county.
JOHN M'FARLANE.
April 12—3t*

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, purchases Notes of all the Banking Institutions in the United States. Also, Foreign & American Gold, Broken Bank paper, &c.
March 11, 1831.

CROCKER & CO.
Commission Merchants,
NUMBER FORTY NORTH FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the purchase and sale of *WOOL*, and liberal advances made on consignments.—*References*—
Messrs. J. G. HARKER & Co., *Philadelphia.*
" BALDWIN & FORBES, *New York.*
" PARKER & STEVENS, } *Boston.*
" LIVERMORE & RENDALL, }
March 18, 1831.—tw3m

MADDER.—Just received, a fresh supply of Madder, of a good quality; for sale by the hhd, barrel or keg, on liberal terms.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
Corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.
March 29—w6t

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have formed a connexion for the transaction of the
Grocery & Commission Business generally,
Under the firm of ESTEP & QUINBY, and have taken the premises, No. 137 Wood street.—They intend to keep a general assortment of Groceries and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, which will be sold at fair prices for cash, or exchanged for country produce.—Advances made on consignments. JOSEPH ESTEP.
WILLIAM QUINBY
Pittsburgh, March 29, 1831.—6w

"The Saturday Courier."

ON the first Saturday in April was commenced in the city of Philadelphia, a Periodical Journal, to be published once a week, and designated by the above title. Custom has rendered it necessary for the projectors of a new literary undertaking, to present an analysis of the plan which they intend to adopt, in order that the public may judge how far the scheme is likely to be deserving of patronage. Ours shall be brief.

Newspapers have been aptly called *The Chronicles of the Times*, and when under the guidance of sound principles and assured abilities, may justly be considered the safeguards of a nation. Many, however, diverted from the legitimate objects of their institution, are prostituted to purposes which involve injury to the morals, and impediment to the advancement of a people. This it shall be our study to avoid.

All matters of interest, connected with the general and state governments shall receive from us the earliest attention. We disclaim all party feelings or prejudices, but in doing this we would be understood as holding ourselves at liberty to open our columns and express our sentiments in relation to all subjects of public interest, whether connected with politics or otherwise.

LIGHT READING, in all its various departments, will form an object of our especial care. The numerous sources for obtaining the best selections from foreign and domestic literature within our reach, authorise us to assert that, in this respect, our journal will not suffer in comparison with any other in the country.

Internal Improvements, Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, shall receive from us that consideration to which they are entitled by their great and growing importance.

Among the regular notices of the week, will be given a corrected PRICES CURRENT OF STOCKS, and the GRAIN MARKET. The latest Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received by the Eastern and Southern Mails on Saturday, will always be found in this paper. In short, nothing shall be overlooked that may be deserving the attention and character of enterprising, intelligent, and industrious journalists.

We are not ignorant that we must encounter many difficulties in advancing to public favor, but long experience in the mechanical branches of our profession, and an ardent desire to render ourselves useful in their more extensive prosecution, lead us to believe that these obstacles will not prove insurmountable. We rely particularly on the liberality always shown by an enlightened public to enterprises judiciously conducted, and confidently make the assurance that our claims to patronage will not be lessened by any want of proper talent in aiding to give spirit and value to our undertaking.

WOODWARD & SPRAGG.

CONDITIONS.

The SATURDAY COURIER will be printed with good type, on an extra-size Imperial paper, of the largest class, and of an excellent quality—comprising *twenty-eight columns* of reading matter. ADVERTISEMENTS will be handsomely displayed, and inserted at moderate prices.

Terms of Subscription—Two DOLLARS per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

Agents, and other persons at a distance, procuring *six* subscribers, and becoming responsible for the payment of their subscriptions, will receive a seventh copy *gratis*.

All communications concerning this paper, to be addressed (post paid) to
WOODWARD & SPRAGG,
No. 15 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.
April 12.—3t

DANCING SCHOOL.
AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOM.

PROF. HENRY ANDERSON'S Dancing School for the Second Quarter will commence on Friday, the 22d of April next. Parents and others who wish to patronise him, will please make their wishes known by the 16th of the same month, at which time his first quarter will expire. Terms $8 per scholar. March 15, 1831.—tf

MR. THOMAS WATSON'S Preparatory School, conducted by Miss E. JONES, will be removed on the first of April to 25 Second street, in the Stone Building formerly occupied by the Branch Bank of U. States.

Children taught in this School, when sufficiently advanced, have a preference in the School of Mr. Thomas Watson, in Sixth street, under the Session Room of the 1st Presbyterian Church.

☞ In the same building a school for girls is kept by Miss M. Jones. March 29, 1831—3w

A FRESH SUPPLY OF DRUGS, &C.

THE Subscriber has just received, from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, an extensive addition to his former stock of DRUGS, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c., which, having been purchased from extensive importers, generally by the original package, exclusively for cash, will enable him to supply Country Merchants, Druggists, and Physicians, on as good terms as any House in the Western Country.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Sixth and Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, March 29, 1831.—w6t

MILLER & LECKY, SIGN PAINTERS,

HAVE removed to St. Clair street, No. 4 Patterson's Row.—Thankful to their friends for past favors—respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.
Pittsburgh, March 25, 1831.—3w

SAMUEL STEVENSON has this day received, (per mail stage,) at his new establishment, at the corner of Market and Fourth streets,
A lot of Seringapatam or Orleans Stripes;
2 pieces of Yellow Yuckernucks;
6 pieces Ypsilanti Ginghams, a very beautiful goods for ladies' wear. April 1—3t

☞ Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to
GEO. A. DOHRMAN.
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

FOR RENT,

WITH a lease of some years, from the 1st of April next, the large and convenient house, No. 138 Liberty street. The tenant who would buy the furnitures therein the said house, should have possession of the dwelling part at any time desired, free of rent until the 1st of April. For terms, they may apply on the premises to H. BONNET.
Nov. 5, 1830.—eowtf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded 'Pittsburgh White Lead—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot &

THE FOCUS

IS published at Louisville, Kentucky, *Daily, Tri-weekly* and, *Weekly*.—This paper was established in 1826, and in its original form received a liberal patronage, which has been continued to the present day. If it then, as a weekly paper, deserved encouragement and support, the publishers are confident, that in its present enlarged and more frequent appearance, daily, tri-weekly, *and* weekly, it will still merit and receive a more liberal and extended patronage.

The principles which will govern the editorial department of a paper, which is offered for public patronage, are, we are aware, a proper subject of inquiry. Those of the Focus will be henceforth as heretofore—the promotion of good morals, the advancement of the interests of literature and popular education, the communication of early and correct intelligence to the community, and, in general, the advancement of whatever tends to render men happy, in their social, civil, and political relations.

The political principles of the Focus are emphatically those, in the prevalence and predominance of which, we believe, is the only sure guarantee for the continuance and progressive increase of the happiness and prosperity of our beloved country. We are National Republicans. We love and will abide by the Union, as being absolutely indispensable to our being as a nation prosperous at home or respected abroad. To preserve this and to guard it against the most distant approaches to dismemberment, is our duty.

We believe no nation is absolutely independent of its neighbors while it has not the sagacity to see wherein its true interest consists, and the power to attain it. We believe that only then are we truly independent, when we can in our own country produce all that is absolutely necessary for our people. We therefore are for the advancement of *American industry;* and as mainly instrumental to the attainment of that object, we are for the protecting system. We do not think that its advantages are limited to the *manufacturer* alone, but they are felt by all classes of the community, in all sections of the country, where there are agricultural, commercial, or manufacturing interests. We hold that its benefits are felt by the *consumer* as well as the *producer*. We shall therefore conscientiously advocate the policy and constitutionality of a tariff of duties on foreign imports, both for the revenue and protection, as essential to the "general welfare."

As to Internal Improvements by the National government, we believe in its constitutional power to make them, and as to the expediency of exercising that power, we have no doubt.

The right of a state government to enforce disobedience to the acts of Congress, on account of their unconstitutionality, in any other way, than in the mode pointed out by the constitution of the United States, to wit, by an appeal, in the last resort, to the Supreme Court of the United States, forms no part of our creed.

These are our political principles. We believe they, if carried into effect, in the administration of the government, and persevered in, will make this people, *in fact*, what our forefathers desired to be, a free, powerful, united, happy, and independent nation.

In our choice of men, who are presented for the suffrages of their fellow citizens, as candidates for official trusts, we are, of course, guided by an application of our principles. We support no man for high offices in the gift of the people, whose professed sentiments vary essentially from our own. We advocate the cause of men who *know their own principles*, and who are not afraid *unequivocally* to avow them.

W. W. WORSLEY & Co.

Louisville, March 8, 1831.

The FOCUS is published *Daily, Tri-weekly* and *Weekly*, on the following terms:—The Daily paper at $6 per annum; the Tri-weekly, at $4 and the Weekly, at $3 per annum in advance. $3, 50 at the end of six months, or $4 at the end of the year.

April 8, 1831.

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

THE HOPE COTTON FACTORY

At the end of the aqueduct, in Alleghenytown.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that their establishment is now in full operation. Their machinery is of the most modern and approved construction, and every attention will be paid to the articles which they manufacture. The business of the establishment will be transacted by John F. Wrenshall, and in his absence by Alexander Brackenridge, who are exclusively authorised to make engagements for the concern.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

March 18, 1831.—2m

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

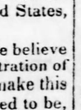
HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

TO LET,



THE Store and Dwelling House in Liberty street, now occupied by H. Fullerton, Jr. Possession given on the 1st April next. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

February 22.—tf

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL GORMLY has removed his office to the room in the Diamond, over the office of Messrs. Selden and Simpson.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1831.—3t

United States Spelling Book.

D. & M. MACLEAN, and J. J. CARPENTER, have just published an *Improved Edition* of the U. S. Spelling Book.—This edition contains 156 pages, and runs page for page with the old and genuine edition, exeept that two pages of unnecessary recommendations are omitted to make room for two large alphabets. The Geographical Tables have been corrected according to the census of 1830. To be had of the publishers, and of the Booksellers generally.

April 5—3t

ROSS WILKINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1

NEW WORKS.—*Voyages and Discoveries of the Companions of Columbus:* by Washington Irving: 1 vol. 8vo. *Maxwell*, a Novel, by the author of Sayings and Doings: in two vols. 12mo. For sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., No. 51 Market street, near Fourth. April 5—2

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL.
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Sale, on the premises, on the 14th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that valuable FARM, No. 126 Braden's District, situated on the Ohio river and Beaver road, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 230 acres, of which about one hundred acres are cleared and under good cultivation, with several never failing springs of water. The improvements are a good square leg House and Barn, and an Orchard of excellent fruit trees. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms, which shall be easy, will be made known at the sale.

ADDY BEER,
ROBERT BEER.

Administrators of the estate of Thomas Beer, dec.

☞The Lancaster Journal and Washington Reporter will insert the above advertisement once a week till June 1, and charge Pittsburgh Gazette.

January 11, 1831—t14J

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

MACHINERY.

THE subscribers, having entered into a copartnership, for the purpose of building Cotton and Woollen Machinery, under the firm of M'KENZIE & BLACKSTOCK, have recently taken the machine shop of Messrs. Blackstock, Bell, & Co., where they are now prepared to build Machinery, on the most approved plan, and on a reasonable credit. Persons wishing to purchase can have an opportunity of seeing their machinery operated at the Factory of Messrs. Blackstock, Bell & Co., in Allegheny-Town.

S. B. M'KENZIE,
D. BLACKSTOCK.

Pittsburgh, February 8—3mo

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

THE UNDERSIGNED, successors to "The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association," having two extensive warehouses, lately built, in Second, near Wood street, Nos. 108 and 110; beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are prepared to receive any Consignments directed to their care. They will devote their attention to the transaction of a General Commission Business:—particularly, to receiving and forwarding goods of every description, and purchasing and selling Western Produce and Manufactures.

They will constantly be supplied with a general assortment of "Pittsburgh" and other American Manufactures, at Manufacturer's prices.

Orders and Consignments will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

Feb. 22, 1831—1y.

DUNLAP'S PAINTING
OF

CHRIST REJECTED,

IS now being exhibited at LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM, where it will remain a FEW WEEKS.

This universally and justly admired picture represents the *Rejection of our Saviour, by the Jewish High Priest, the Elders, and the People*, when brought to them by Pilate, from the Judgment Hall. The subject, which is illustrated with great force and beauty, is found in the following passage of the Sacred Writings:

"And when they had bound him, they led him away, and delivered him to Pontius Pilate, the Governor. Pilate said unto them, What shall I then do with Jesus, which is called Christ? They all said unto him, let him be crucified. When Pilate saw that he could prevail nothing, but that rather a tumult was made, he said, I am innocent of the blood of this just person; see ye to it. Then answered all the people, and said, his blood be on us and on our children."—*St. Matthew, chap.* 27.

"Then came Jesus forth, wearing the crown of thorns and the *gorgeous* robe; and Pilate saith unto them, Behold the man. When the Chief Priests therefore and Officers saw him, they cried out, saying, crucify him, crucify him. Pilate saith unto them, Take ye him and crucify him, for I find no fault in him."—*St. John, chap.* 19.

☞In this splendid Painting, which occupies upwards of 200 *square feet of canvass*, nearly 200 figures are introduced. In composition, perspective, coloring, and general effect, it is much superior to any historic production yet exhibited in this city, and merits the reputation and success that have hitherto attended it.

A SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF PHANTASMAGORIA has been got up at considerable expense, and *will be exhibited every evening*, at half past 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

April 8, 1831.

A CARD.

SAMUEL STEVENSON having removed his Dry Goods Establishment from No. 105 to No. 59, corner of Fourth and Market, announces to the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he is now opening a neat and beautiful selection of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, consisting of the latest and most approved fashions

Feeling (with the rest of his brother chips,) thankful for the liberality which has been evinced towards him by the citizens of Pittsburgh, he shall always feel the responsibility which he is under to them, and cannot fail of offering to the public such bargains as will (in part) recompense them for their kindness, and hopes nothing shall be wanting on his part to give the most ample satisfaction.

April 5—3t

A. & W. BEATTY & Co.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS,

Sixth, between Wood and Liberty Streets,

HAVE always on hand an extensive assortment of GOODS—consisting of *Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Tickings, Diaper, &c. &c.*—All of which they offer for sale at eastern prices, without the addition of carriage, at from 3 to 6 month's acceptances. Their friends, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine the goods for themselves.

N. B.—A liberal discount will be given on large orders, or for cash. Pittsburgh, Feb. 4.—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town: to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

FOR SALE,

A STEAM ENGINE, with ample power to propel a boat of 140 to 150 tons; or, if for a mill, sufficient to run 4 to 5 pairs of stones and a saw. Apply to ALLEN & GRANT.

February 8, 1830—tf

PITTSBURGH DAILY ADVERTISER.

A DAILY PAPER will be issued, by the undersigned, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first Monday in May next, at $8 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. It will be printed on a new and handsome type, and on a large imperial sheet of the finest newspaper quality.

The DAILY ADVERTISER will be devoted to the interests of the city of Pittsburgh and the surrounding country. It will assume a different political carriage from any paper in the country—it will be LIBERAL, not *licentious*. Communications of a candid and manly character from members of either of the great political parties will be inserted, and the proceedings of all reputable public meetings, without regard to party will find a place in its columns. The editor will reserve to himself the privilege of supporting such leading measures as he may deem servicible, and opposing such as he may esteem injurious, and his remarks on all subjects will be open to the criticisms of his readers, and their well regulated productions in opposition to his sentiments will find a place in its columns as readily as his own. Does the reader desire to know the editor's politics? HE IS A FRIEND TO THE CONSTITUTION, A FRIEND TO THE AMERICAN SYSTEM, A FRIEND TO WHOLESOME MEASURES AND SOUND PRINCIPLES, REGARDLESS OF MEN. ELIJAH J. ROBERTS.

Pittsburgh, March 18.—tf.

A VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the valuable LOT No. 232 in the city of Pittsburgh, containing in front on Second street 35 feet, and extending back along Chancery lane, towards Front street, 80 feet. An indisputable title will be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, who is the agent of the proprietors. ROBERT BEER.

December 14, 1830.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S ☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE.

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,
Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor* in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S

PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER,	per r'm,	hot press,	$4 25 a 4 50
do.	do.	do.	fine,	3 25 a 3 75
do.	do.	do.	common,	2 25 a 3 00
LETTER	do.	do.	hot press,	3 75 a 4 00
do.	do.	do.	common,	2 50 a 3 25
PRINTING PAPER,	per ream,		2 37 a 5 25
WRAPPING	do.	Imperial,	per ream,	2 75
do.	do.	Medium,	do.	1 75
do.	do.	Crown,	do.	1 12
TEA PAPER,		Medium,	do.	2 00
do.	do.	Crown,	do.	1 50
PASTEBOARDS,	per groce,		$5 00 a 5 25
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS,	per lb.		25
PAPER HANGINGS,	per piece,		31¼ a 75
BORDERS,		do.	12½ a $2 50

December 10, 1830.

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL KELLER has removed to the south west corner of Market and Front streets, where he will continue the old business of selling IRON AND NAILS, &c. where he will receive in payment, all kinds of country produce, and, having plenty of room, will also receive goods on consignment. April 8—w3m.

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;

100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830—tf.

MOROCCO

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)	
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL.

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. / JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. / HAMILTON STEWART, } Pittsburgh.

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

Rensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Sake's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,

DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

BRONZE AND DRAB COLORED PUMPS

GEORGE ALBREE informs his friends and customers, that he has Removed to Nos. 91 and 93 Market street, two doors above Fifth, where he is opening a general assortment of SHOES, adapted to the season, consisting of Ladies' Bronze and Black Morocco, Lasting, and Leather Boots and Shoes, of various patterns; Misses', Children's and Infant's Boots and Shoes of different colors, with Gentlemen's Boots, Bootees, Shoes, and Pumps, which are offered low, at Wholesale or Retail.

Pittsburgh April 5.—1m&w1m.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS

AND

EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1¼ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP

October 12, 1830.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,

Commis'ners.

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO LET, The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store.

Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penn'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No 68 Wood street

November 19, 1830.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.

February 18—tf

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. corner of Fifth and Wood streets, have just received and are now opening their Spring supply of HARDWARE, which renders their stock much more extensive than heretofore; consisting of a more general assortment, and embracing a greater variety of articles; among which are Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn, and Waldron's Griffin's, Papmore's, and Blanchard's Grass Scythe, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1831.—tf